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TO RULE 4.2 STATEMENT OF DR. DOUGHERTY

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms

Fifth Edition

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Editor in Chief

McGraw-Hill, Inc.
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On the cover: Photomicrograph of crystals of vitamin B_1.
(Dennis Kunkel, University of Hawaii)

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McGRAW-HILL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS,
Fifth Edition

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6 7 8 9 0 DOW/DOW 03 02 01 00

ISBN 0-07-042333-4

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

McGraw-Hill dictionary of scientific and technical terms /
Sybil P. Parker, editor in chief..—5th ed.
p. cm.
ISBN 0-07-042333-4
1. Science—Dictionaries. 2. Technology—Dictionaries.
I. Parker, Sybil P.
Q123.M34 1993
503—dc20 93-34772
CIP

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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cally, it is equivalent to a stable low-noise oscillator, an isolator, and a two- or three-cavity klystron amplifier. { 'män·ə,fī·ər }

monofilament [TEXT] A single, large, continuous filament (single-strand thread) of a natural or synthetic fiber. { ¦män·ə'fil·ə·mənt }

monofuel propulsion [AERO ENG] Propulsion system which obtains its power from a single fuel; in rocket units, the fuel furnishes both oxygen supply and the hydrocarbon for combustion. { 'män·ō,fyül prə'pəl·shən }

monofunctional compound [ORG CHEM] An organic compound whose chemical structure possesses a single highly reactive site. { ,män·ō¦fəŋk·shən·əl 'käm,paùnd }

monogamous bivalent [IMMUNOL] Antigen-antibody complex in which each bivalent antibody combines with two determinant groups on a single antigen molecule. { mə¦näg·ə·məs bī'vā·lənt }

monogamy [ANTHRO] Marriage to only one person at a time. { mə'näg·ə·mē }

monogastric [VERT ZOO] Having only one digestive cavity. { ¦män·ō'gas·trik }

Monogenea [INV ZOO] A diverse subclass of the Trematoda which are principally ectoparasites of fishes; individuals have enlarged anterior and posterior holdfasts with paired suckers anteriorly and opisthaptors posteriorly. { ,män·ə'jē·nē·ə }

monogenic analytic function [MATH] An analytic function whose domain of definition has been extended directly or indirectly by analytic continuation as far as theoretically possible. { ¦män·ə,jen·ik ,an·ə¦lid·ik 'fəŋk·shən }

Monogenoidea [INV ZOO] A class of the Trematoda in some systems of classification; equivalent to the Monogenea of other systems. { ,män·ə·jə'nòid·ē·ə }

monogeosyncline [GEOL] A primary geosyncline that is long, narrow, and deeply subsided; composed of the sediments of shallow water and situated along the inner margin of the borderlands. { ¦män·ō,jē·ō'sin,klīn }

monoglyceride [ORG CHEM] Any of the fatty-acid glycerol esters where only one acid group is attached to the glycerol group, for example, $RCOOCH_2CHOHCH_2OH$; examples are glycerol monostearate and monolaurate; used as emulsifiers in cosmetics and lubricants. { ¦män·ō'glis·ə,rīd }

Monogonota [INV ZOO] An order of the class Rotifera, characterized by the presence of a single gonad in both males and females. { ,män·ō·gō'näd·ə }

monogony [BIOL] Asexual reproduction. { mə'näg·ə·mē }

monogynous [BOT] Having only one pistil. [VERT ZOO] **1.** Having only one female in a colony. **2.** Consorting with only one female. { mə'näj·ə·nəs }

monohull boat [NAV ARCH] A boat with a single hull. { ¦män·ō,həl 'bōt }

monohybrid [GEN] A hybrid individual heterozygous for one gene or a single character. { ¦män·ō'hī·brəd }

monoid [MATH] A semigroup which has an identity element. { 'mä,nòid }

monoideism [PSYCH] A mental condition marked by the domination of a single idea; persistent and thorough preoccupation with one idea, but seldom an idea that is complete. { ¦män·ō'īd·ē,iz·əm }

monokine [BIOCHEM] A cytokine released from macrophages. { 'män·ə,kīn }

monolayer *See* monomolecular film. { 'män·ō,lā·ər }

monolayer capacity [CHEM] **1.** In chemisorption, the amount of adsorbate required to occupy all adsorption sites on the solid surface. **2.** In physisorption, the amount of material required to cover the solid surface with a complete monolayer of the adsorbate in a close-packed array. { 'män·ə,lā·ər kə,pas·əd·ē }

monolith [MATER] A large concrete block. { 'män·ə,lith }

monolithic [CIV ENG] Pertaining to concrete construction which is cast in one jointless piece. [SCI TECH] Constructed from a single crystal or other single piece of material. { ,män·ə'lith·ik }

monolithic ceramic capacitor [ELECTR] A capacitor that consists of thin dielectric layers interleaved with staggered metal-film electrodes; after leads are connected to alternate projecting ends of the electrodes, the assembly is compressed and sintered to form a solid monolithic block. { ,män·ə'lith·ik sə'ram·ik kə'pas·əd·ər }

monolithic filter [COMMUN] A device used to separate telephone communications sent simultaneously over the transmission line, consisting of a series of electrodes vacuum-deposited on a crystal plate so that the plated sections are resonant with ultrasonic sound waves, and the effect of the device is similar to that of an electric filter. { ,män·ə'lith·ik 'fil·tər }

monolithic integrated circuit [ELECTR] An integrated circuit having elements formed in place on or within a semiconductor substrate, with at least one element being formed within the substrate. { ,män·ə'lith·ik 'int·ə,grād·əd 'sər·kət }

monomer [CHEM] A simple molecule which is capable of combining with a number of like or unlike molecules to form a polymer; it is a repeating structure unit within a polymer. Also known as repeating unit. { 'män·ə·mər }

monomeric unit *See* repeating unit. { ,män·ə¦mer·ik 'yü·nət }

monomial [MATH] A polynomial of degree one. { mə'nō·mē·əl }

monomial factor [MATH] A single factor that can be divided out of every term in a given expression. { mə'nō·mē·əl ,fak·tər }

monomineralic [PETR] Of a rock, composed entirely or principally of a single mineral. { ¦män·ō,min·ə¦ral·ik }

Monommidae [INV ZOO] A family of coleopteran insects in the superfamily Tenebrionoidea. { mə'nam·ə,dē }

monomolecular film [PHYS CHEM] A film one molecule thick. Also known as monolayer. { ¦män·ō·mə¦lek·yə·lər 'film }

monomorphic [BIOL] Having or exhibiting only a single form. { ¦män·ə¦mòr·fik }

mononuclear [CYTOL] Having only one nucleus. { ¦män·ō'nü·klē·ər }

mononucleosis [MED] Any of various conditions marked by an abnormal increase in monocytes in the peripheral blood. { ,män·ə,nü·klē'ō·səs }

monophagous [ZOO] Subsisting on a single kind of food. Also known as monotrophic. { mə'näf·ə·gəs }

Monophisthocotylea [INV ZOO] An order of the Monogenea in which the posthaptor is without discrete multiple suckers or clamps. { ,män·ə,fis·thə,käd·əl'ē·ə }

Monophlebinae [INV ZOO] A subfamily of the homopteran superfamily Coccoidea distinguished by a dorsal anus. { ,män·ə'fleb·ə,nē }

monophonic sound [ENG ACOUS] Sound produced by a system in which one or more microphones feed a single transducing channel which is coupled to one or more loudspeakers. { ¦män·ə¦fän·ik ,saùnd }

monophyletic [EVOL] Pertaining to any form evolved from a single interbreeding population. { ,män·ə·fə'led·ik }

monophyodont [VERT ZOO] Having only one set of teeth throughout life. { ¦män·ō'fī·ə,dänt }

monopinch [ELECTR] Antijam application of the monopulse technique where the error signal is used to provide discrimination against jamming signals. { 'män·ō,pinch }

Monopisthocotylea [INV ZOO] An order of trematode worms in the subclass Pectobothridia. { ,män·ə,fis·thə,käd·əl'ē·ə }

Monoplacophora [INV ZOO] A group of shell-bearing mollusks represented by few living forms; considered to be a sixth class of mollusks. { ,män·ō·plə'käf·ə·rə }

monoplegia [MED] Paralysis involving a single limb, muscle, or group of muscles. { ,män·ə'plē·jē·ə }

monoploid [GEN] **1.** Having only one set of chromosomes. **2.** Having the haploid number of chromosomes. { 'män·ə,plòid }

monopodial [BOT] Stem branching in which there are lateral shoots on a primary axis. { ,män·ə'pōd·ē·əl }

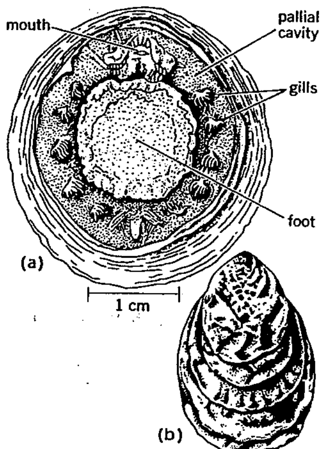
monopodium [BOT] A primary axis that continues to grow while giving off successive lateral branches. { ¦män·ə'pōd·ē·əm }

monopole *See* magnetic monopole. { 'män·ə,pōl }

monopole antenna [ELECTROMAG] An antenna, usually in the form of a vertical tube or helical whip, on which the current distribution forms a standing wave, and which acts as one part of a dipole whose other part is formed by its electrical image in the ground or in an effective ground plane. Also known as spike antenna. { 'män·ə,pōl an'ten·ə }

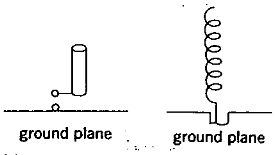
Monoposthioidea [INV ZOO] A superfamily of chiefly marine nematodes in the order Desmodorida, represented by the single family Monoposthiidae; distingushed by an annulate cuticle with spikelike ornamentation and a stoma that may or may not possess a well-developed tooth opposed by small subventral teeth. { ,män·ō,päs·thē'òid·ē·ə }

MONOPLACOPHORA



Living and fossil Monoplacophora. *(a) Neopilina galatheae* Lemche. *(b) Tryblidium reticulatum* Lindström. *(Adapted from R. C. Moore, ed., Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, pt. 1, 1957)*

MONOPOLE ANTENNA



Types of monopole antenna with horizontal and vertical patterns. *(a)* Vertical tube. *(b)* Helical.